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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 280



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2 December 1983

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STRATEGIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT EXPOUNDED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese  
No 7, 23 Jul 83 pp 3-7

[Article by Zhu Zemin [2612 0463 3046], Chinese Rural Development Research Center].

[Text] 1. The Relationship between the Overall Strategy of Socialist Economic Construction and the Strategy of Agricultural Development.

Needless to say, the overall strategy of socialist economic construction defines the strategy of socialist agricultural development. At the same time, different strategies of agricultural development also directly affect the scope and pace of socialist economic construction. After gaining political power, the proletariat and working people of different countries always strove to pursue, under different historical conditions, their socialist economic construction, and the objective need to develop the social productive forces during its progress may push agriculture to the forefront or a vitally strategic position at the front. But strategy of agricultural development is still subordinate to the overall strategy of socialist economic construction. While the mainstay of socialism is modernized agriculture still rests on modernized industry and communication. It is difficult to define clearly the strategy of agricultural development independent of the totality of the socialist economy.

Compared with industry, the conditions of agricultural production are markedly unique and formidable. For instance, its main instrument of labor is land while the subjects of labor are entirely organic living things, and the production cycles and the resulting harvests are to a very great extent affected by forces of nature. In China today, the main productive force is still largely animate labor, the rural population is concerned mainly with self-supporting consumption, and the per capita share of agricultural resources of the whole country is far below the world average. All these are accountable for the uniqueness of China's strategy of agricultural development which affects in one way or another the overall strategy of China's socialist economic construction. In spite of their inherent total relationship, these two are as different as they are mutually complementary. For more than 30 years, China's agriculture has been through a period of successful rehabilitation of the national economy and triumphant implementation of the First 5-Year Plan;

the "Great Leap Forward" period marked by exaggerated claims of man's subjective capability and the pursuit of excessive quotas, excessive production forecasts and excessive procurement without realizing the restraining forces of nature; a subsequent period of readjustment and rehabilitation; and the 10 years of disaster which ended in a blind alley where there were noisy claims of bumper harvests, on the one hand, and "total attrition in grain supply," on the other. As a result, we had to import grains in the early 1960's. The lesson of all these positive and negative experiences are worth reviewing as we discuss the strategy of agricultural development.

## II. The Strategic Position and Role of Agriculture in China's Socialist Economic Construction

"With agriculture as the foundation" is an established expression known to all for many years. People almost always push agriculture to the forefront when they speak or write. Of course this shows that everybody attaches a great deal of importance to and is concerned about agriculture. But in reality, the grain, oil, cotton, cloth, and all sorts of coupons which cropped up one after another have been around for more than 20 years. Even today, China still has to control the growth of her population which consume the commodity grain, and to encourage every married couple to limit themselves to one child. In spite of all these, she still has to import grain. What does this mean? It means that the strategic position of agriculture in China's socialist economic construction has been upgraded so much that the strategic role it actually plays has fallen far behind. I do not mean at this point to dwell on the historical, actual, subjective and objective factors which contributed to the disparity between its strategic position and the strategic role it plays. Instead, I propose to find out what the strategy of agricultural development has been, and what had been worked out or done in the past, including such measures as extensive development of water conservancy, new methods of farming, extensive planting of high-yield crops, treating grain as the key link and using the production brigades as vehicles for work evaluation and workpoint distribution. The outcome of these experimentations are known to all. In the past few years, there were additional proposals calling for "large-scale agriculture and large-scale grain production," "integration of agriculture, industry and commerce," "single-line agriculture," "cross-shape agriculture," the development of animal husbandry, and change of food composition. These represent the concerted efforts of all to speed up the modernization of agriculture and to help agriculture play its strategic role in the socialist economic construction more effectively, as well as to create the conditions necessary for a new breakthrough for socialist agriculture. Personally, I think every aspect and every sector of agricultural production which helps enrich the content of agricultural production and meet the need of the people for daily necessities ought to be covered and observed as it is being implemented. But that is not enough because every area or sector of agricultural production is the product of labor, and involves the problem of developing the productive forces and increasing agricultural labor productivity. This may be narrowed down to the question of what constitutes the foundation of a socialist society and what is the nature and crux of the strategy of socialist agricultural development? Here I should like to reiterate the conclusion

Marx arrived at after having critically inherited and expounded certain concepts of the Physiocrats. That is, "agricultural labor productivity over and above the personal need of the individual laborer is the foundation of every society, especially capitalist society." This tells us very clearly: First, what constitutes "the foundation of every society" is "agricultural labor productivity" and not agriculture per se in the production sector of society. Second, it is not agricultural labor productivity in general, but "agricultural labor productivity over and above the personal need of the individual laborer." Third, since "agricultural labor productivity over and above the personal need of the individual laborer is the foundation of every society, especially capitalist society," we may then go a step further and ask whether "agricultural labor productivity over and above the personal need of the individual laborer" is the foundation of a socialist society. I think it is, and there is no doubt about it. Compared to such concepts as "with agriculture as the foundation" or "the foundation is agriculture," the implication of this is much more precise, much more specific and historically distinguishable from the foundation of feudal society. To raise socialist agricultural labor productivity in actual agricultural production, our cadres and masses will no doubt strive with utmost enthusiasm and confidence to act in "reliance on policy, reliance on science." This is impossible in a feudal society, and also difficult in a capitalist society even though it is more progressive than a feudal society. Our socialist agriculture has unlimited space and boundless future to act in "reliance on policy, reliance on science."

The ultimate goal of our struggle as communists is to build a socialist society which is essentially better than a capitalist society, and proceed toward a communist society where distribution is based on need when there is an abundant supply of material products. Consequently, we must achieve the kind of agricultural labor productivity which is not only "over and above the personal need of the individual laborer" but also satisfies the needs of society as a whole. In order to realize a comparatively comfortable standard of living by the year 2000 as projected by the 12th CPC National Congress, we have to achieve a corresponding level of agricultural labor productivity. The reality of the strategic position and strategic role of China's socialist agriculture rests on the kind of agricultural labor productivity which keeps pace with the overall strategy of socialist economic construction. This is the true nature and crux of the strategy of agricultural development in China.

Agricultural labor productivity is both the foundation and the composite reflection of China's social productivity. What had been done in the past to cope with this highly dialectical and scientific problem was no more than "to regard agriculture as the foundation" or to say "agriculture is the foundation." Since very little was done to ponder a bit more over the problem, the Marxist scientific conclusion has become simply a problem of getting people fed through reliance on the command of the party secretary, the blessing of the Almighty and the work of the peasants who had to toil and mow day and night to maximize their contribution. Capital constructions were launched after a couple of bumper harvests, but quickly cut back and discontinued in a lean year. There was the practice of raising the procurement



price of agricultural and sideline products, paying more for above-quota procurements. These can hardly be said to represent a genuine effort to work out a strategy of agricultural development and to bring into play the role of agriculture in the socialist economic construction. They are simply piecemeal tactical expediency. What plagued us before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee was not that we did not want or did not have a strategy of agricultural development, but our indulgence in empty talk about the strategic position of agriculture without coming to grips with the true nature and crux of the strategy of agricultural development, on the one hand, and our failure to maximize the strategic role of agriculture, and to pay close attention to the development of agricultural productive forces and the increase of agricultural labor productivity, on the other. The fallout of this is still felt in certain areas, especially in luring people to neglect to a certain extent the need to focus on the true nature and crux of the strategy of agricultural development in the wake of the unprecedented promising situation brought about by the implementation of various systems of responsibility for agricultural production.

### III. The Strategic Goals of China's Socialist Agricultural Development and the Conditions Necessary for Realizing the Goals

The resolution of the 12th CPC National Congress calling for "a struggle to quadruple China's industrial and agricultural output value" and "to make the people's standard of living reach a level of comparative comfort" by the year 2000 is as much the strategic goal of China's historic socialist economic construction as it is the strategic goal of her agricultural development. This is but a bare minimum of the objective requirement. Instead of wrestling with the question of whether the quota is too high or too low, the most basic issue is to find out how to formulate strategic plans to achieve the quota, or to create strategically meaningful subjective and objective conditions necessary for realizing the quota, and to raise agricultural labor productivity even higher "over and above the personal need for the individual laborer" as required by society.

To tackle agricultural labor productivity as the substance and crux of the strategy of agricultural development is not only the concern of those departments in charge of agricultural production but in essence also a topic to be comprehensively considered by the party and the state in drawing up medium- and long-range plans for developing the national economy.

Given all other conditions of agricultural production being stabilized, the controlling factor of agricultural labor productivity is the peasants' enthusiasm for production generated by the correct rural policy of the party. Such enthusiasm is not just a shot in the arm; it is the kind of enthusiasm that makes one willing to exert himself physically and intellectually to assume total responsibility for production from one period to another in accordance with the party policy and state planning. To put it more concisely, it is the kind of enthusiasm built on the ever-heightening peasant awareness of socialist construction, on the one hand, and their resolute struggle to create wealth through labor and to expand reproduction, on the other. This enthusiasm will persist and grow as long as it is possible in time of normal harvests to

achieve materially identifiable increased production, better harvests and improved standard of living from year to year. That is to say, the party's rural policy, especially that affecting production relations, is consistent for a specific strategic stage and not just makeshift expediency for a certain specific purpose. The correctness of the party's rural policy rests ultimately on appropriate production relations which are conducive to the development of productive forces. Relative stability for any historical period can be achieved only when production relations are compatible with the development of productive forces. This is especially true with the problem of ownership. Agricultural labor productivity would continue to rise if the endless topsy-turvy of the past were not repeated. The problem of ownership in China's agricultural production relations has been resolved following the success of the land reform and the establishment and reinforcement of the people's democratic dictatorship. Exchange, distribution and consumption in production relations still require constant action and improvement by the party and the state because they affect productive forces and labor productivity every day and every minute. But the recurrent fuss over the system of ownership between the mid-1950's and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee had seriously dampened the production enthusiasm generated by the peasant mutual aid groups and the elementary cooperatives, causing inestimable losses to the state, the collectives and the individuals. The multiple system of responsibility for agricultural production, especially the system of "assumption of double responsibility," implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee have immensely raised peasant enthusiasm for production and labor productivity. The "two lasting unchangeables" solemnly proclaimed by the 12th CPC National Congress has both removed "the fears" harbored by the peasants and activated enthusiasm in a number of areas, including intensive cultivation, acquisition of additional means of production, study of science and technology, and competitive drive to raise agricultural labor productivity. What had been done between the mid-1950's and 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee taught the people in no uncertain terms that the rural policy of the party subsequent to the establishment of the socialist system of land ownership upon the elimination of the feudal system of land ownership should work patiently on a long-term basis to lead the peasants to a road of voluntary cooperativization and working jointly to create wealth on the strength of mutual benefit and democracy. Those diverse rural economic coalitions, which differ in form and content, may be integrated voluntarily for mutual benefit as called for by the development of production. We must not repeat the mistake of compulsory integration mandatorily decreed. The "integration of agriculture, industry and commerce" should also be based on the real conditions in China and tested through actual practice. In a word, we must do all we can to assist the peasants to develop agricultural productive forces and raise agricultural labor productivity for the benefit of the state, the collectives and the individuals, and to create conditions conducive to continual development of agriculture and graduated implementation of agricultural modernization. We should not wittingly or unwittingly lead the peasants "to focus on money" (including voluntary development of commune enterprises, higher procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products, and above-plan development of economic crops) chase after immediate and petty gains regardless of all the subjectivity uncontrollable social consequences to the economy. The lesson we have had in this particular area bears on us so heavily that we must never let it happen again.

## 11. The Priorities of the Strategy of Agricultural Development

Once the party's policy on agricultural production relations, especially that on the system of ownership, is firmly established, peasant enthusiasm and sense of responsibility toward production are at all times the most positive and the most active ingredient of agricultural productive forces, and also the primary factor working toward continuing to increase agricultural labor productivity. This is well understood by us all. However, it requires much more than peasant enthusiasm and intensity of labor to make that part of agricultural labor productivity which is over and above the personal need of the individual adequate to match the overall strategic goals of socialist construction, that is, to meet the daily needs of the ever-growing nonagrarian population. This requires us to consider both the increase of agricultural labor productivity and development and improvement of a given system of agricultural technology. Like the agricultural productive forces, agricultural technology is a historical product we inherit from our predecessors and cannot pick or alter at will. We can only develop and improve the material technology and experience which history passes on to us in the light of new requirements and new historical conditions. The fact that we had issued in the past so many arbitrary orders on agricultural technology was because we acted against historical materialism and did not have the necessary scientific knowledge on agriculture. The delegation of appropriate decision-making authority to the localities and the implementation of various systems of responsibility for agricultural production since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee have breathed new life into agricultural development. Even the labor productivity of some of the poorest localities and rural households has doubled and redoubled. What does this imply? It means the system of agricultural technology (such as distribution of crops to suit the season and locality, selection and alteration of varieties, deep ploughing to turn the upturned soil, drought resistance and preservation of moisture, cropping and rotation of crops, rotation of upland and lowland crops, multiple cropping and intercropping, rational use and retirement of land, rational watering and fertilizing, intensive and careful field management, integration of agriculture and animal husbandry, local processing of agricultural and sideline products) which had shaped up over a long period of time in history is still a potential vehicle to increase production. This system of agricultural technology is based on peasant experience, manual farming implements, and human and animal power. It must be pointed out that starting with the First 5-Year Plan, large numbers of irrigation and water conservancy projects, farming and irrigation machines, improved strains (covering agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and horticulture), chemical fertilizers and pesticides have been introduced at different times in varying scales and amounts into the original system of agricultural technology. However, due to lack of diffusion of scientific knowledge in the villages, and inadequate scientific guidance for the use of the new technology, agricultural labor productivity still lags behind the requirement of the growing nonagrarian population. To make that part of agricultural labor productivity which is over and above the personal need of the individual laborer satisfy at least the current needs of the nonagrarian population and the needs for the development of energy, communication, science and education, we must get ready in the coming first 10 years to set an agricultural technology based on peasant experience, manual farm implements, and human and animal power to

transition to an agricultural technology based on scientific technology and modern industry so that the second 10 years thereafter will witness the basic completion of the transition and the realization of a Chinese-style modernization of agriculture. This means to raise agricultural labor productivity to such a height that it becomes the true foundation of Chinese socialist society.

What is the state of China's agricultural technology today? General surveys of agricultural resources are still done at the county level. The irrigation canals of many large and medium dams still await integration. Fertilizers in use are deficient in phosphorus and potassium. The content of organic matters in the cultivated land of those localities plagued by short supply of coal and firewood is less than 1 percent. The designs and models of farm machinery are so numerous and complex that it calls for further research, designing and trial-manufacture of farm machines which meet with need of China's agronomy. Good disease-resistant strains of cotton, grain and oil crops are either not enough or not being promoted, or else have shown new weaknesses while being promoted (such as the No 1 Shandong cotton, which does not have enough tensile strength). Well-planned and well-prepared rejuvenation of good strains at the first, second, and third line has not become a part of the daily agenda yet. Not has an integrated system of cultivation, including watering and fertilizing, cultivation, nurturing and management, been worked out for the new strains. There is only a bare beginning of biological controls as most of the most effective and low-toxic pesticides are imported. A rational structure of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery based on maximum utilization of land, a rational structure of grain and economic crops based on maximum utilization of cultivated land, and a rational program for comprehensive utilization of agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline products are still in an exploratory stage. In the area of agricultural ecology, the area of soil erosion and desertification is still expanding. Furthermore, the processing of farm and animal products is done mainly in urban centers, and very little of the byproducts coming out of the processing is brought back to the villages. Whatever is actually brought back to villages imposes an additional financial burden on the peasants who have to pay the shipping cost and higher prices. Judged from the angle of energy conversion, the urban land which is becoming more and more fertile is used mostly for capital construction while the fertility of the land farther away from the urban centers continues to decline. All these demonstrate that the current crisscrossing of both old and new systems of agricultural technologies is laden with transitory drawbacks. People noted long ago that in spite of more than 20 years of rallying for agricultural modernization, in spite of the piecemeal work already done by the various sectors and systems, and in spite of the bits and pieces which they have accomplished, it was obviously impossible either to raise the productivity of agricultural labor and take it as the foundation of Chinese socialist society or to make well organized preparations for a strategic change of China's agricultural technology before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The groundwork for a strategic change of China's system of agricultural technology was finally laid in the years between the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the triumphant 11th CPC National Congress. We may say the hour for a strategic change to usher in a modernized system of agricultural technology has arrived, and there is no more cause for hesitation.



## V. How to Get Ready for a Strategic Change in China's System of Agricultural Technology

The first problem which caught my attention is the role of the agriculture-related departments. There is no need to dwell on the decisive and historic roles played by the agriculture-related departments in the last few decades. Viewed in the light of the actual conditions today, the CPC Central Committee is in charge of agricultural and rural policies. All intermediate- and long-range plans of agricultural production are handled by the State Planning Commission. The implementation of the plans of each fiscal year is in hands of the State Economic Commission. The Ministry of Commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives are responsible for supplying the means of agricultural production and the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. In order to usher in a new phase of agricultural development strategy, I think the agricultural departments are dutybound to focus on transforming agricultural technology. Perhaps this is the way it should be:

Targeted to develop agricultural productive forces and raise agricultural labor productivity, the potential of the existing agricultural technology should be activated and tapped to lead China's system of agricultural technology gradually to a path built on modern sciences and industry. To do so the agricultural departments can capitalize on the experience the national defense industry departments and focus on the following: 1) Launch agricultural technology research and intermittent experiments; readjust and restructure the existing system of agricultural research, and upgrade the size and quality of the existing research staff; renovate the existing research facilities, and organize a nationwide project to avoid duplication of efforts, scattering of manpower and waste of material resources. 2) Expand and improve higher and intermediate agricultural education, and set up rotating training networks and systems for cadres above the basic level. 3) Establish and reinforce the technical assistance stations and the technology popularization stations run by the people with government assistance, provide each village with a station that has comprehensive technical services, and link remuneration to technology and production. 4) Divide the whole country into different zones according to their natural conditions and distinct agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry characteristics, and let the agricultural departments organize the necessary forces to work with the local party and government leadership to run several or even tens of representative agricultural modernization experiment counties. The Chinese Academy of Sciences has been looking for ways to bring about agricultural modernization in five different counties. That is a very rewarding beginning. To make these agricultural modernization experiment counties a success, I believe we must rely on the peasants as the major force to continue to develop the traditional agricultural technology with distinct local characteristics which may then incorporate those scientific and technological achievements which are practicable and compatible with the local conditions in response to the requirement of the development of local agricultural production and the wishes of the peasants until an agricultural technology with distinct local characteristics but based on modern science and industry is worked out. The success or failure of such experiment counties depends on whether or not they can achieve a steady and above-average rate of increase of agricultural labor productivity and whether or not they can achieve a steady and dependable rate of increase in the volume of commodities.

Instead of taking short cuts or "chasing after money," they must act in accordance with the policy of the party and the plans of the state to make the peasants aware of their position as the masters of their own affairs and willing to acquire wealth through labor by applying science to farming, and exploiting and utilizing all available agricultural resources scientifically in order to provide society with all kinds of commodities. The agricultural departments should make a comprehensive study of such experiment counties and work out a rational program before seeking the views of the related local party and government leadership. The central and local authorities should work closely to provide forceful leadership, and proceed gradually instead of rushing headlong into action and breaking up in a hubbub, and relying on the state for assistance. Such experiment counties rest on the resolve of the peasants, the technical personnel, and the leading party and government cadres to work wholeheartedly to achieve the strategic goals of the 12th CPC National Congress and bring about a strategic change to modernize the system of agricultural technology in China.

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CSO: 4007/225

'KEY HOUSEHOLD' INACCURATE, AMBIGUOUS TERM

HK220901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Chen Zhiqiang [7115 0037 1730]: "The Term 'Key Household' is Not Accurate"]

[Text] It has been 3 to 4 years since we put key households and specialized households on a common level. Although people have taken exception to the term key household, it is still retained. Examining the matter from the angle of seeking truth from facts and benefiting our practical work, I believe that it is more appropriate for us to cancel the term.

The concept of key household is ambiguous and unscientific. If the difference between key household and specialized household lies in the basic characteristics of "speciality," we had better call key household "diversified household." However, if we merely take production items as the criterion of "diversification," all peasant households in present-day rural areas are "diversified households" except for those specialized households. In such a way, the term "diversified household" is of no practical significance. If we take incomes as the condition for drawing a distinction between key households and ordinary ones, it is more appropriate to call a key household a "well-to-do household." However, specialized households might possibly be richer than key households, so the term "well-to-do household" is also an awkward term. From the point of view of work, if "key household" means that we should devote "key" efforts to deal with the matters of these households, we should also put stress on specialized households and households with material difficulties. Therefore, it is obvious that the term key household is not only inaccurate, but also superfluous.

Statistical work has also encountered new difficulties because of the ambiguity of the term key household. Due to the difference of criteria and approaches, it is hard to believe the reported number of key households. Therefore, it is of no use for reference. Youxian County compiled statistics on several occasions, but the figures derived were contradictory. At the beginning, the leadership at a high level did not establish any criterion (actually, it was impossible to establish any criterion). Communes and townships were asked to establish their own criteria in light of their own specific conditions, and report all figures available. As a result, some communes reported that there were 3,000 to 4,000 key households in their

areas, while others reported only 8 to 9 households. In order to change such a state of affairs, a unified criterion was haphazardly established: If the annual income of a household exceeded 500 yuan, and more than 70 percent of that was derived from the key production item, such a household would be regarded as a specialized household. If less than 70 percent of the income of a household were derived from key production item, the household was regarded as a key household. However, things were not as simply as that because there was a big gap between the incomes of various communes. Because only one criterion of incomes was followed, the result of the investigation showed that the number of the "key" and "specialized" households in the whole county accounted for 5.19 percent of the total number of peasant households. In some communes, the number of "key" and "specialized" households accounted for 27.78 percent, whereas in some other communes, it accounted for only 0.13 percent. Actually, the gaps were not as big as that. How could we rely on those figures and regard them as the basis of our work?

The more important thing was: Instead of benefiting our work, the term key household has a deleterious effect on it. The term specialized household is clear and represents a trend of development. Cadres and masses are willing and happy to provide them with necessary support. However, if the "bottomless pit"--"key household"--is included, it is impractical for us to propagate that we should support both the "key" and "specialized" households. This is because the number of "key households" is flexible. Generally speaking, if the number of such households is enlarged, supporting them can only be lip service. If we only pay attention to such "key households," how can we support those poor households?! According to statistics, there were 7,414 specialized and key households in the Youxian County. However, from January to August this year, a total of 17,603 "specialized" and "key" households were provided with agricultural loans. In other words, quite a number of households got their loans under the name of "key households." Because too many households applied for loans, there were not enough loans to go round. As a result, some localities were not even able to get loans for repairing projects damaged by floods. Although the excessive number of key households applying for loans was not a main reason attributing to such a state of affairs, we cannot but say that it was a problem.

(0) 4007/41



## CHANGE IN BASIC METHOD OF PROGRESS COUNT ADVOCATED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 7, 1983 p 14

[Article by Yi Hanwu [2496 3352 2976]: "The Basic Method of Progress Count Should Be Changed After Farms' Large-Scale Assignment of Responsibilities"]

[Text] Now that state farms have adopted the economic responsibility system, the method of progress count on central tasks, especially at farms that have a system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, must suit the requirements of new developing circumstances and undergo necessary change. At the Datong Hu Farm in Hunan, we have in practice found a method of statistical investigation fundamentally suited to the system of large-scale assignment of responsibilities.

## First, Sampling Is the Key to Changing Investigative Method

In the past, the scale of agricultural production was fairly large, labor projects were unified, personnel were concentrated and work progress was obvious. By on-the-spot methods of looking, counting, investigating and recording, statistical personnel could obtain accurate figures and data. At spring planting, for example, a production unit would have 500 to 600 mu of paddy and three production teams, i.e., three large-scale workplaces. With the paddy completely divided into strips, it was easy to survey daily progress. But after the assignment of contracts to laborers or the large-scale assignment of responsibilities, a team has up to several tens of workplaces (generally one per contract household). Personnel are extremely dispersed, and labor projects are uneven. Hence the old method of compiling statistical data is no longer suitable. In light of these circumstances, we organized basic-level statistical personnel and had them learn theoretical knowledge about sampling and combine it with practice by both studying and working. Very soon everyone grasped the basic method of sampling. For instance, at spring planning they use type sampling now. We divide each production unit's contract households into three types (A, B, C) according to the strength of their labor force and to the acreage that they are responsible for tilling. Then we determine a spot-check ratio of 20 percent for each type, utilize data from the sampling and calculate the rate of progress in production for the whole team. Thus does statistical work adapt to the new circumstances.

## Second, the Individual Contract Household Is the Key to Changing Objects of Investigation

Owing to changes in the pattern of production organizations, the progress count method for central tasks that used to reflect a production team's rate of progress is no longer suitable. The objects of our investigations now are contract households, some of which are also the objects of contrast analysis. This method calls for thorough knowledge of the developments in about 5 percent of the typical contract households in a given section of a farm in order to make calculations for the entire section. Production teams must handle well the developments in all contract households. To help statistical personnel adapt their work to the new circumstances, we drew up a "Chart of Daily Progress at Rush-harvesting and Rush-Planting" and a "Statistical Chart on the Work Progress of Contract Households" after doing investigations and research. By using these charts for the entire farm, we vigorously promote the development of the progress count on central tasks.

We have summed up and popularized our basic method, a combination of complete investigation and sampling of work on wetland. A household contracting for about 10 mu merits a complete investigation while one contracting for 20 mu or more will be sampled. We use sampling mainly for work on dryland.

## Third, Better Quality Is the Key to Changing an Investigation's Outline

For central task progress counts in the past, we drew up statistical investigation outlines before the advent of each central task. Now these outlines have undergone enormous simplification. Statistical personnel investigate on the basis of these simplified outlines. In rush-harvesting and rush-planting, for example, they set up--to the exclusion of everything else--the three key indices of "labor force count," "production tool count" and "task completion count." Thus it is easy for statistical personnel to concentrate their efforts and get a good grip on a few key figures.

## Fourth, Nighttime Data Collection Is the Key to Changing the Time of an Investigation

In step with measures for large-scale assignment of responsibilities, the broad masses of basic-level statistical personnel themselves or their spouses have also contracted for land. If their statistical and production duties contradict each other, we flexibly change the original method of daytime data collection, stipulating that basic-level statistical personnel do their investigations and research in the afternoon, after work has stopped. Contact between superiors and subordinates should take place in the evening. Practice proves that because of properly arranged times for investigation, definite remuneration, strict and impartial rewards and punishments, and a sound system, work on progress counts on central tasks can develop with vitality.

12-65

CSO: 4007/118

## REFORM OF STATE FARM COST ACCOUNTING OUTLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 7, 1983 pp 21, 25

[Article by Chen Yan [7115 2518]: "An Outline of the Reform of State Farm Cost Accounting"]

[Text] The economic responsibility system adopted by state farms has not only brought new changes for production management but has also brought along the job of reforming cost accounting. This is because cost accounting is an important problem directly related to whether or not the economic responsibility system can operate smoothly. Let us discuss a few ideas about how a state farm reforms its cost accounting after adopting the economic responsibility system.

One, the objects of cost accounting have changed with the adoption of the economic responsibility system. With this system, a farm changes its past traditional labor organization and methods of calculating remuneration when it couples labor organization with product output and administrative results. One group contracts for the main product of some production teams while in the case of nonprincipal products, one or several organizations (or one person or one household) contracts for one or several products. This gives rise to two problems: one is that production organizations have switched from the production team to teams and groups as their basic-level unit; the other is that once teams and groups have contracts, they become economic entities to a certain extent and contract for the production of every kind of product. This necessitates accounting for every team's and every group's expenses and product costs. Therefore, a production team cannot just account for main product costs but must also account for all other product costs.

Two, the system and form of accounting have changed with the adoption of the economic responsibility system. The current system stipulates that "the state farm cost accounting system is as follows: The two levels of management have their costs accounted for by collecting data for the whole farm as the production teams submit accounts of their expenses; as for costs accounted for by production teams, the farm must make a monthly collection of cost data; the three levels of management have their costs accounted for by sections of the farm or production teams, and again the farm must make a monthly collection of cost data." After the adoption of the economic responsibility system, the production team is still the basic administrative production unit but contract teams and groups within a production team are also relatively independent

administrative units. Some specialized contract teams and groups or households or individuals have even greater administrative independence. A production team has at least 7 to 8 contract groups and at most 20 to 30, each of which has contracted for one or several products (or projects). The production team's accounting must calculate both product costs and a contract group's administrative results. Since such accounting work is exceptionally complex and its results must also be seen by contract groups and the masses of workers and staff members, it is impossible to strengthen the production team's cost accounting and raise its accounting level to suit the requirements for developing the economic responsibility system.

The current system stipulates that "a state farm's costs must be accounted for genuinely in the account books." Once the economic responsibility system is in effect, do we account for costs in or out of the books? There are different ideas on this: one advocates the continued accounting of costs in the books and supplementary registers for the accounting of contract groups' production costs; another believes that cost books for contract groups and supplementary registers are more suitable for the collection of product cost data. Under the economic responsibility system every kind of contract group is a definite economic entity. Whether we want to improve the economic responsibility system or honor the guarantees of a contract, we must make the contract group's accounting an important task and include it in the books. At the same time, we cannot overlook the accounting of product costs. Some groups contract for one or two products, and so the accounts of their expenses and product costs are identical. Other single groups contract for several products; for them there may be individual expense books and separate product cost registers for complete product cost accounting.

Three, cost accounting methods have changed with the adoption of the economic responsibility system. This is reflected primarily in the cost distribution in a farm's subsidiary production sector--repair shops, motor transport corps, power stations, etc. The current system stipulates that this sector's costs are to be distributed among the relevant production costs according to planned prices, with any price difference counted among common production costs. Although these units still belong to the subsidiary production sector on a farm with the economic responsibility system, the farm treats them as independent administrative units. As for these units, the farm sends down to lower levels profit-and-loss targets in social prices. The farm turns over to beneficiary units the services--in these same prices--rendered by this sector to other sectors. Each calculated profit and loss, as well as the yearend differential (counted as profit or loss) between the subsidiary production sector's social costs and actual costs, are directly counted as part of the farm's gross profits or losses. This method benefits the division of economic responsibility and makes production costs more real.

Secondarily, because of various forms of the joint production contract responsibility system, some contract groups contract for all income and expenses while others get large-scale assignment of responsibilities; neither can calculate production costs in the books. If there are any groups contracting for livestock, cash crops, sideline products, etc., the production team collects a quota from them or makes them responsible for their own profits or losses.

Some groups (or households) specializing in raising livestock still receive certain forage areas from the production team. Fully half of some specialized households' labor pitches in together during the agricultural busy season. The production team pays some of these specialized contract groups' (or households' or individuals') expenses (and is repaid later) but not all production costs. To clarify this part of production costs, we can only get help from cost investigation.

12465

CS0: 4007/228

# SURVEYS OF NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH COMPLETED

OW071046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--China has completed surveys and begun to draft regional programs for comprehensive utilization of agricultural resources in 1,143 of its 2,057 counties, according to the China Natural Resources Research Society.

Meanwhile, a systematic survey of the climate, soil, farmland, grasslands, forests, aquatic products, crops and livestock strains is in process for each region.

This stood at the top of the list of 108 major scientific and technical projects in the country's third national program for the development of science and technology drawn up in 1978.

In the past two or three years, natural resources research has also become part of the country's major economic projects in China's subtropical mountainous areas, the north China plain, coastal zones and Hainan Island.

Now, study of natural resources is playing an important role in China's development plans. New techniques are being developed for surveying, monitoring and utilizing natural resources. These include gathering information by satellite, remote sensing and natural-resource data bases.

Soon after its founding in 1949, the People's Republic of China began surveys of its natural resources. In the past thirty four years, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has organized more than 30 scientific expeditions, which have surveyed over two-thirds of the country's provinces and autonomous regions. About 10,000 scientists of 100 specialities took part in the expeditions. Meanwhile, economic ministries directed exploration and research of the country's mineral resources.

One of the results of these expeditions and surveys was the establishment of 106 natural preserves. They include regions with typical ecosystems, areas inhabited by rare animals, picturesque natural parks and rare geological sections. A program for the development of natural preserves has been drawn up, which envisages more than 500 natural preserves nationwide by the end of this century.



## DEVELOP FRESHWATER FISHERY IN NORTH CHINA

HK031528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Develop Breeding of Freshwater Fish in the North"]

[Text] Freshwater fish-farming in our country has always been conducted mainly in the south. In particular, the areas south of Changjiang, which is called "the land of fish and rice," as well as the Zhujiang Valley, are the main areas for freshwater fishery. The report carried in today's RENMIN RIBAO, which is entitled "Freshwater Fishery in Sanbei Region Develops Rapidly," has brought us some good news: In the "Sanbei" region, that is, the northeast, the north, and the northwest, where there is no tradition of fish-farming, the old concept of "no successful fish-farming in the north" is discarded, and in the past 4 years, the breeding of freshwater fish has developed, and the area for breeding fish and output have increased tremendously. Areas of water deserted in the old days have been turned into fish ponds. Peasants who were accustomed to farming land and had no experience in breeding fish, are now, with high spirits, engaged in fish-farming. This change in the production of freshwater fish in our country is one of the important positive results of implementing the policy of all-rounded development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery.

The development of freshwater fish-farming in the "Sanbei" region has an important significance on vitalizing the agricultural economy of the northern region and improving the livelihood of the people in cities and in rural areas. As for our fishery in seas and oceans, because catching fish has been overdone for a long time, the resources are seriously impaired. Consequently, production in this field will not rise greatly for a number of years. It is therefore more urgent to expedite the development of freshwater fish-farming. The "Sanbei" region has a population of nearly 300 people, comprising large cities such as Beijing and Tianjin, which consume a great quantity of aquatic products, as well as the broad countryside, in which the people's life is improving day by day. In the past, cities in the north mainly relied on the areas along the coastline in the southeast for supply and transfer of aquatic products. Because the provinces in the southeast are areas where the population is among the most dense, the industry is the most flourishing, and the large and medium-sized cities are the greatest in number, the quantity of aquatic products needed in recent years have been

on the increase with each passing day, and consequently the supply of fish and fish products is very intense. Furthermore, aquatic products are very perishable, and there are many difficulties related to their transportation, which is costly, uneconomical, and easily damaged. Therefore, expediting the development of freshwater fish-farming in the north can both facilitate the exploitation of local resources and carry out production as well as sales activities on the spot, thereby making things convenient for the people and facilitating the enhancement of economic results.

Some comrades maintain that freshwater fishery cannot be well developed in the north because they look only at the unfavorable conditions of the north, such as the temperature being comparatively much lower, the short growth period for fish, and the fishery techniques are backward. However, there are many favorable conditions for fishery in the north. There are large areas of water which can be utilized. Of the existing water areas that can be used for fish-farming, totaling more than 27.13 million mu, only 40 percent of them are now being utilized. Furthermore, in those areas of water already in use, the level of per unit area yield is very low. Last year, in various areas of water, the average output stood at only 11.3 jin per mu, while the average output of the country is 52.7 jin. That is to say, the potential for increasing output is very great. The production and supply of fry and fingerling in the "Sanbei" region have improved, and in this respect, some cities and counties have become self-sufficient, and in some provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, production systems of fry and fingerling have just been formed. As far as climate and geographical conditions are concerned, there are unfavorable conditions as well as favorable conditions in the "Sanbei" region. The daylight hours are long, and the growth of plankton in the water is rapid; in the growth period of fish, there is basically no high temperature that inhibits the growth of fish, and there are comparatively few fish diseases; most of the water areas border grasslands, pastures, and grain and oil production areas, the quality of water is fertile, and bait materials and feed for fish are relatively abundant. There are other favorable conditions. All the above clearly indicates that there are very bright prospects for developing freshwater fishery in the "Sanbei" region.

In developing freshwater fishery in the north, we should implement a policy of simultaneously boosting operations by the state, the collective, and the individual, and encourage the collective units and individuals to make full use of various large and small areas of water to conduct fish-farming. Various forms of responsibility systems with payment linked to output should be stabilized and perfected, and the masses should be mobilized to effect transformation on the water areas through their own efforts. Technical guidance should be strengthened for units and commune members engaged in fish-farming; the relevant scientific knowledge should be popularized, local high yield experiences in fishery should be summarized and popularized, and the production and supply of fry and fingerling should be conducted well. If these tasks are done well, the freshwater fish-farming in the "Sanbei" region will develop at an even greater pace.

(in "Gongnong" )



## PRODUCTION CONTRACT SYSTEM PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Zhang Zhangyu [1728 2973 0056]: "Problems We Must Solve Now in the Development-Type Production Contract System"]

[Text] In step with the thorough development and constant improvement of the joint production contract responsibility system in the countryside, agricultural production is advancing from its current realm of plowed land and production to an even broader realm. One indication of this is the development-type production contract that has the masses go to work in mountain and water areas. Right now this is developing and flourishing in many villages in Guangdong, especially in some economically backward areas. It has become yet another fine impetus to the forward development of Guangdong's countryside in 1983.

This system is of strategic significance for Guangdong's effort to double agricultural production. In the first place, development-type production opens up and increases a group of new productive forces. Over the long run, we have, on the one hand, decried our excessive population and small amount of land, especially to lie idle there. According to rough estimates, Guangdong currently has more than 80 million mu of the "five kinds of wasteland," i.e., 70 percent more than its 48 million mu of plowed land. After the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, large amounts of surplus labor, funds and technology emerged. Development-type production contracts have again combined all the key elements of the dispersed, latent productive forces in the villages described above and out of them have formed powerful new productive forces. In the second place, this type of production operates more frequently, faster, better and more economically than state-run or collective enterprises. With its small investment, efficiency, low costs, quick results and good economic results, it is a good path to the rapid increase of social wealth. In the third place, development-type production is a form of commodity production in that as soon as a contractor begins, he or she emerges as a commodity producer. More and more, the system is demonstrating its role in promoting the transformations of agriculture from a self-supporting or semi-self-supporting economy to relatively large-scale commodity production and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. In the fourth place, development-type

production mostly means division of labor and occupation as far as a single household or organization is concerned. As far as an entire place or area is concerned, however, it means all-around development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing. We cannot underestimate its role in changing the overall production arrangement and economic structure of agriculture, in building a great socialist agriculture, in forming a rational and comprehensive composition of agricultural production and an economy composed of many sectors, and in maintaining the beneficial cycle of agricultural ecology as well as increased agricultural economic results.

New development-type production is still in its initial stage, with many problems as yet unsolved. The leadership's responsibility lies in summing up experiences, adroitly guiding action according to circumstances, preserving the good while eliminating the bad, and helping sustain healthy forward development. In terms of present conditions, the following problems are worthy of serious attention.

#### I. We Must Uphold the Democratic Nature of the Contract and Put Into Effect a Multiplicity of Contract Forms

Rights of ownership of waste mountains and bodies of water belong to collectives. A contract's standards, requirements, and methods should be fully discussed by the masses and cannot be dictated by a few persons. The promotion of open bids, democratic bids, and the selection of good contracts opposes both a few cadres' use of the power of their office to protect low yield and a few persons' monopolization of contracts. Unreasonable contracts, not discussed by the masses, are not beneficial to either the masses' solidarity, the expansion of production, the consolidation of public ownership of the means of production or the protection of natural resources. Such contracts do not last easily, even if they are signed.

Because natural resources differ from place to place, so do cadres' and the masses' understanding and their requirements in the area of contracts. Therefore, measures must suit local conditions and times when it comes to the form of a contract. Let us be realistic: If it is suitable for a household to sign a contract, let it sign; the same goes for joint efforts. The principle and pattern of distribution can be as different as the persons and matters concerned. As long as the masses feel that a contract is beneficial and reasonable to everyone and do so of their own free will. They will allow economic diversification. The masses cannot be forced subjectively to do this or that or do something in this or that way--this is an important principle in the proper operation of the development-type production contract system.

#### II. We Must Develop and Exploit Natural Resources While Protecting and Improving the Ecological Environment so That Long-Term Exploitation Will Not Mean Their Exhaustion.

Most of the present development-type production in mountain areas, hills, grasslands, freshwater areas, sea areas and sandbanks involves planting and aquatic breeding and constitutes production of renewable natural resources. Therefore, every natural resource must be actively developed and exploited but also protected against indiscriminate cultivation and cutting, as we strive for both economic and ecological results. The ecological balance must be protected and improved, the ecological environment must be improved, the capacity to exploit natural resources in agriculture must be enhanced. Opening up a mountainous region perforce means the organic linkup of afforestation, tree nurseries, a cherishing attitude and management so that the contractor has the right to harness, the responsibility to manage and the benefits from production. Opportunistic exploitation of the contract, profiteering, arbitrary damage and destruction of natural resources must be strictly forbidden.

### III. We Must Take Into Account Both the Immediate Interests of the Individual and the Long-Term Interests of the Collective

A tendency to consider only individual and immediate interests has now arisen in some localities. When contracting for collectives' tree farms and orchards, persons sign contracts for selling things at reduced prices and consider only the benefits over the length of the contract while disregarding the production continuing after the contract's expiration. They also engage in agricultural sideline production merely for this year's gains while disregarding long-term afforestation. Some merely log without afforesting and drain ponds to get all the fish. The creation of this phenomenon is definitely connected with the insufficient clarity of our policies and regulations and with the masses' anxiety. At the same time, it is also connected with the insufficient numbers of those following the mass line and with the signing of unreasonable and imperfect contracts.

### IV. On the One Hand, We Must Relax Our Policies and Encourage Positive Management; on the Other Hand, We Must Unify Planning and Strengthen Concrete Guidance

Development-type production differs from agricultural production in general. Managers have to put in more materialized and live labor, the crop-production cycle is longer, economic results come more slowly, and a certain risk must be run. Therefore, we must base ourselves on these characteristics, relax some policies, encourage contractors to set their thinking on the basis on long-term management, dare to invest boldly, and protect and improve the conditions of our natural resources. As for the distribution of profit, we must draw a precise line and insist that most of the profit go to the contractor. As for the period of management, it may be lengthened appropriately, allowing managers the right of inheritance. Whatever policy can spur the masses on to early afforestation and to the beautification of the ecological environment is a good policy that should be widespread and stable.

Relaxing policy is not equivalent to laissez faire or spontaneous developments. On the contrary, it perforce means stronger guidance and management and a combination of centralization, unity, and cooperation. Centralization aims mainly at solving the problems of spontaneous development and self-indulgent commodities without markets, problems that occur in development-type production. The first problem's solution starts with a foundation of a clear investigation of an area's natural resources. It goes on to long-term development plans and short-term classification arrangements. Then comes rational development based on mountains, water, areas planned according to topography, and contracts for persons. Finally, there are gradual development and exploitation, by stages and in groups, that are closely linked to entire counties' and communes' long-term plans for economic development. The second problem's solution requires the establishment of service systems and centers for supply, technology, processing, storage, transport and marketing. These would provide contract households with every kind of service before, during and after production in order to support their development with funds, technology, information and especially supply and marketing. The service system and centers would also put these households' economic activities on a relatively stable and sound track, spur development-type production to be brimming with even more vigor, and foster deeper and wider territorial development.

12465

CSO: 4007/232

HOUSEHOLD GRAIN PRODUCTION INCREASES

OW041112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Harbin, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--The seventy five thousand peasant families specializing in grain production this year in Heilongjiang Province delivered and sold to the state two to over ten times as much grain as other peasant families, according to provincial agricultural authorities.

This northermost province of China with a population of more than 31 million is one of the country's major grain producers.

In general these families specializing in grain production have more labor power and better management than average. Many have contracted with their collectives to reclaim wasteland or to farm marginal land that other families regard as unprofitable. The family grain farms now average about ten hectares of collective farmland, with the largest contracted by one family covering 100 hectares.

The families deliver agricultural tax to the state and pay a prefixed sum which goes to the accumulation fund and welfare fund of the collective. They sell fixed quotas of grain and other farm products to the state. They can dispose of the rest of their products at their own discretion.

Most grain-producing families make use of tractors and other machines to work the land. They ask the local tractor stations to provide them with paid services or buy machines. At present 17,000 small tractors and over 2,300 medium-sized and large ones are owned by families in Heilongjiang.

Hejianv [as printed] Prefecture, one of the most sparsely-populated areas in the province, reports that 8,500 grain-producing families there sold at least five tons of grain each to the state this year. The provincial average is around 1.5 tons per family. In Luobei County, four families each sold an average of 28 tons of grain to the state.

CSO: 4020/30

## HEILONGJIANG

### BRIEFS

NEW WHEAT STRAIN--Heilongjiang succeeded in breeding a new wheat strain--drought-resistant No. 8--which was assessed by experts in late September. According to the experts, this fine-quality strain is resistant to drought and barren lands and is high- and stable-yielding and suitable for machine-sowing. They held that this new strain should be popularized as soon as possible on hilly land and barren areas. The province planted 4 million mu of this wheat. Under normal conditions, per mu yield ranges from 300 to 500 jin. It is a fairly ideal medium- and late-maturing wheat strain. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 83 p 1 SK]

WHEAT PROCUREMENT--As of 21 October, Heilongjiang Province overfulfilled the annual wheat procurement task by 1.5 percent and the amount of wheat being stored into granaries exceeded 1980 by 90 million jin, a record high. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Oct 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/41

## NEW TECHNIQUE OF DRY PLANTING RICE DESCRIBED

Beijing NONGYE KEJI TONGXUN [AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY NEWSLETTER]  
in Chinese No 4, 1983 pp 3-5

[Article by Huang Zhaoceng [7806 5128 2582] of the Grain Institute of Henan Academy of Agricultural Science: "Dry Planting of Rice"]

[Text] Dry planting of rice is a new technique developed on the basis of direct seeding of rice and an innovation in rice irrigation. Because raising seedlings, transplanting them and managing the water layer of rice requires a large amount of water, especially in the rice areas of the northern parts of our country, the inadequacy of water sources has become a major factor restricting the development of rice. In order to expand the planting of rice, in the past several years various places, in line with local conditions, have created various types of dry planting of rice, among them: dry growth in the seedling growth stage and water-layer management in the later stage practiced by the Beijing suburbs and Heilongjiang; and the interplanting of rice in wheatfields and the water-layer management practiced by Shandong and Hebei. Henan Province has adopted the method of post-wheat direct seeding, dry growth in the seedling stage, and "racecourse" irrigation without retaining a water layer in the latter stage. In 1982, Henan grew rice on an experimental basis in this manner on 120,000 mu, on which the highest per mu yield was 800 jin and the common per mu yield was about 500 jin, a result that was welcomed by the broad masses. According to statistics for 1982, the area of dry-planted rice in the rice areas of the northern part of China was more than 120,000 mu.

## Advantages

The advantages of dry planting of rice by post-wheat direct seeding are:  
1) It is simple and easy to do and it gives good economic results. The target fields on which Henan Province dry-planted rice are corn land that has fairly good water and fertilizer conditions. In general, this land has good soil fertility and most of it is sandy loam conducive to seedling growth; it has irrigation facilities and so it is not necessary to build low banks of earth between fields or to dig irrigation ditches. The growing method is similar to that of corn, wheat and other crops. The output of post-wheat directly seeded rice corresponds to that of corn



under the same conditions, and the per mu income can be about 50 yuan more than that of corn. 2) Work, water and rice seedling beds are saved. During the entire growing period of post-wheat directly seeded rice, provided it is irrigated four to eight times, a definite output can be obtained and the actual amount of irrigation water will be no more than that for corn. There are other advantages in saving work and rice seedling beds. 3) It is well suited for the ripening of rice and corn. Post-wheat directly seeded rice was sown in the 20 days of June and harvested in the last 10 days of September or the beginning of October, the entire growth period being about 110 days and approximately the corn harvest period or a little later. The ripening of rice and wheat does not affect each other. 4) It is well suited for mechanized planting.

### Cultivation Techniques

Based on current experiences, the following principle links should be grasped in the cultivation technique for post-wheat directly seeded dry-planted rice.

1. Land selection. Corn land where water and fertilizer conditions are fairly good is made primary, because it possesses the characteristic of having a fairly high level of irrigation and soil fertility and the quality of its soil is well suited for dry planting, thus after changing over to rice the output will be stable and high. Dry-planted rice can be grown experimentally on other low-lying land and lightly alkaline land on which rice had been grown for several years.
2. Careful selection of seed varieties. Seed varieties that are appropriate to the growing period, that have a strong sprouting capacity, that have a strong resistance to drought and that will grow quickly after being irrigated must be selected. Through several years of sifting and selecting, Zhengzhou Zaojing and Liyou-57 are the good varieties now. There are many sources of Zhengzhou Zaojing seeds, their cost is low and their period of suitability for sowing is fairly long; although the output of the Liyou-57 variety is fairly high, its cost is high and its period of suitability for sowing is fairly short.
3. When it is determined that the germination rate is lower than 85 percent, the amount of seeds sown must be appropriately increased. Before sowing, the seeds are sterilized by soaking them in a 0.2 percent fuojunling [1122 5497 7227] solution for 48 hours or in a 1 percent lime-wash solution for 2 to 3 days in order to prevent malignant sprout disease, rice seasonal febrile disease and leaf spot. Afterward, there is accelerated germination, the seed splits open and is sown.
4. After shallow harrowing, plowing is avoided. After applying sufficient organic fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer, shallow harrowing is done with a disc harrow and other tools, and then the seeds are sown. In order to strive for early sowing, the peasants may sow without plowing, but when planting wheat they must apply sufficient organic fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer. After the wheat is harvested, they may use drills to follow



the small ditches through the wheat furrows, or use drills or direct-drill sowing or use wheat seeders to sow mechanically.

5. Early, even and shallow sowing. After the wheat is harvested, sowing should begin immediately; this is because the earlier the sowing the higher the output. The sowing of Liyou-57 should be finished before 10 June, thereby insuring a stable yield and high output; sowing of Zhengzhou Zaojing should be finished before 15 June, or before 20 June at the latest. The seeds should be sown at a depth of 2 to 3 cm. If they are sown too deep, the seedlings will emerge late, the rate of emergence will be low and the seedlings will not be sturdy; if they are sown too shallow, the water in the soil will easily evaporate and it will be hard to get a full stand.

6. Suitably close sowing. The growing period of rice directly sown after wheat is harvested is short; high output depends on the main ear, and so there must be suitably close sowing. For the Zhengzhou Zaojing variety, 16 to 20 jin are sown per mu, or 220,000 to 250,000 basic seedlings; for the Liyou-57 variety, 8 to 16 jin are sown per mu, or 130,000 to 150,000 basic seedlings, with a row spacing of 6 to 7 cun. The later the sowing, the more seeds sown.

7. Prevention and control of weeds. In dry planting, weeds grow easily, thus, the key to success or failure of dry planting is the elimination of weeds. After the sowing, the seeds should be covered with water, and after the water seeps into the ground each mu can be evenly sprayed with a mixture of 1 jin of deweeding ether to about 150 jin of water. At the five-leaf stage, shallow hoeing can be done, but when the weeds are big they must be pulled by hand, root and all.

8. Scientific irrigation. Irrigation is the principal factor in high or low output of rice dry planted after the wheat harvest. Based upon rainfall and water conservancy conditions, there must be flexible control, i.e., based upon saving water and resisting drought or upon high output. In its seedling stage rice needs only 15 to 20 percent of the water it will need for its entire growing stage, and it has a strong resistance to drought as the normal soil moisture content is able to satisfy its growth requirements. Particularly in dry years, one "racecourse" irrigation can be considered. When rice seedlings are growing under dryland conditions, their root system is developed and there are multiple root hairs, providing a good basis for resisting drought, growing into sturdy seedlings, and increasing effective tillering. Normally, the four-leaf stage is the suitable period for beginning irrigation. If irrigation is done too early it will easily cause the rice seedlings to lose their drought-resistance capacity, and later on it will be easy for early aging to occur. Particularly in the later period of growth, if there is a lack of water, irrigating too early must be avoided. If irrigation is done too late, the seedling growth will be poor, their ears will be few and small, heading will be uneven, and seed-rain milking will be inadequate. In its tillering stage and reproduction and growth stage, rice needs quite a lot of water, and therefore the number of waterings may be decided on the basis of the sources

of water. In areas where water sources are poor, several timely waterings in the tilling, booting and milking stages must be insured, and in particular there can be no lack of water from the meiotic division stage to the milking stage. Based on experiments comparing the number of irrigations, if there are 10 or more irrigations, the per-mu yield is over 800 jin; if there are 5 irrigations, the per-mu yield of the Liyou-57 variety is 680 jin and that of the Zhengzhou Zaojing variety is 680 jin. Therefore, one must not misunderstand and think that dry-planted rice does not need many waterings. In places where water sources are convenient, after irrigation begins in the four-leaf stage, the more irrigation the higher the output.

9. Scientific application of fertilizer. A generous application of organic fertilizers and phosphate fertilizer has a great effect on increasing the production of dry-planted rice. When irrigation begins in the four-leaf stage, there must be a heavy application of tillering fertilizer, with each mu receiving 25 to 30 jin of urea or 50 to 60 jin of ammonium bicarbonate, thereby promoting the smooth transition of the rice seedlings from the state of early growth to the state of water sufficiency. Before and after heading, there should be one or two spray applications of dihydrogenized potassium phosphate. Fertilizer application must be combined with irrigation, and one cannot just spread fertilizer and wait for rain.

10. Good work in prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests. For dry-planted rice that is directly sown after the wheat harvest, with the exception of sheath and culm blight of rice, which obviously is less serious for transplanted rice, the other methods of preventing land-controlling plant diseases and insect pests are the same as those for ordinary rice.

#### Several Points of View

We think that post-wheat dry planting of rice is not only an innovation in rice irrigation, but at the same time it enables rice, like wheat and corn, to enter the ranks of dryland irrigated crops, opening a new broad channel for developing rice.

1. The dry planting of post-wheat directly sown rice entails dryness in the beginning and wetness at the end, and is in line with Henan Province's conditions, namely, drought or little rain in June, and the rainy season and approach of river floods in July, so that water resources can be fully utilized. At the same time, the dry planting of rice requires a fairly small amount of water, so it alleviates the contradiction between expanded planting and water supply. Because in June there is a shortage of water in the season from wheat stubble to planting, the proportion of old shoots that were planted late and yellow shoots that lack water after planting increases, a fact which is unfavorable for improving wheat stubble and rice output. Dry planting of post-wheat directly sown rice can alleviate the supply shortage in water sources and spur a double harvest of wheat stubble and rice that are respectively planted and dry planted.

3. Henan Province has 20 million mu of corn, of which several million mu are summer corn under fairly good water and fertilizer conditions, and the adoption of this way of changing the rice situation can lead to the attainment of the goal of improving the people's life.

9727

CSO: 4007/205

HENAN

BRIEFS

SHELTERBELT PLANS--Zhengzhou, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The Henan Provincial People's Government has decided to build two shelterbelts totalling 424 kilometers along the old Yellow River course in the next five years. An overall plan has been drawn up and nearly 700 hectares of land in several counties have been planted with trees. The old Yellow River course in northern Henan Province was formed in 602 B.C. The river later changed course several times in this part of Henan. The great amount of silt moved by wind and tilling has now become fixed or semi-fixed sandy areas totalling nearly 500,000 hectares. Sandstorms in winter and early spring have been a great menace to agricultural production and the normal life of the local people for a long time. The shelterbelt project will cover 40,000 hectares. Plus the original tree areas, over 20 percent of the old Yellow River course area will be covered with trees. [Text] [0W021051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 2 Nov 83]

CSO: 4020/30

## BRIEFS

NEW COTTON STRAIN--Wuhan, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The Jingzhou Prefectural Agricultural Science Institute in Hubei Province has successfully developed a new cotton strain called "Ejing 92." Experimental growing of this strain over the past 5 years shows an average per-mu yield of 140.2 jin of ginned cotton. It is better than any other strain so far grown in the Chang Jing Valley in terms of per-mu yield and the length and strength of fiber. Now Hubei has 300,000 mu of fields planted to this strain, and cotton experts suggest that the acreage be further expanded. [Summary] [OW071239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 6 Oct 83 OW]

PEASANTS' INCOME--The Hubei Statistical Bureau recently investigated the situation in the income of 1,476 peasant households in 30 counties. The results of the investigation reveal that despite serious floods in the province this year, the new per capita income of peasants from production still reached 252 yuan, which was 10 yuan less than last year, which was a record year, and was 140 percent more than in 1978. Of the 252 yuan, 141 yuan was the peasant's net income from work in the collective and from work under contract and was 59.7 percent more than in 1978; and the peasant's net income from household sideline production was 111 yuan, which is a record. [Summary] [HK080911 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/41

HUNAN

BRIEFS

CITRUS HARVEST--Changsha, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Hunan Province, one of China's major citrus producers, is expected to harvest over 165,000 tons of oranges and tangerines this year, 40 percent more than in 1982, according to provincial agricultural department. The province has 66,000 hectares of land grown to citrus. During the past two years, the provincial government has provided more than eight million yuan in interest-free loans to promote production, the agricultural department said. Most of the oranges and tangerines in the province are of the seedless and juicy variety. Fresh and canned citrus fruit produced in Hunan are exported to many countries. [Text] [OW301301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 30 Oct 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/90

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

LATE RICE--Jiangxi Province has reported a good late rice harvest. Total late rice output is estimated to be nearly 10 percent higher than that of 1982. The average per-mu yield may exceed 500 jin. [Summary] [OW071243 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/41

## BRIEFS

OIL-BEARING CROPS--By 5 November, Jilin Province had procured 575.7 million jin of various kinds of oil-bearing seeds, overfulfilling the annual plan by 19.9 percent. Tonghua Prefecture's total income from the diversified undertakings in 1983 reached 600 million yuan, up 30 percent over 1982. The output of edible fungus reached 380,000 jin, up 150 percent, and that of honey, increased 470 percent over 1982. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/41



## COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES CONTRACT SYSTEM EXAMINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHEDUIQIYE BAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by the Liaoning Provincial Control Bureau for Commune and Brigade Enterprises: "Further Improve the Contract Responsibility System in Commune and Brigade Enterprises"]

[Text] Under the promotion of the joint production responsibility system in agriculture, Liaoning's commune and brigade enterprises have adopted a contract responsibility system in a somewhat prominent and expanded fashion since last year. The province now has 35,114 commune and brigade enterprises, over 95 percent of which have already adopted all sorts of economic responsibility systems. In terms of contract forms and depth, one form has developed from the past system of several fixed rewards and penalties to being centered around the collective contract. In some counties and regions, enterprises whose leading groups have collective contracts make up 78.3 percent of enterprises with any kind of responsibility system. A second form, wherein the factory manager contract responsibility system is being tried out, makes up about 4 percent of all contract enterprises. A third form is that of household contracts and production-brigade household contracts. This type of enterprise consists mainly of small-scale, single-item, brigade-managed enterprises and businesses such as catering and service and repair trades. A fourth form is the newly developed multilevel contracts and special-item contracts inside enterprises, which involve increased piece rate wages, floating wages and basic wages for most individual workers and staff members.

Experience with many types proves that all enterprises with a contract responsibility system have taken a big step forward from the original economic responsibility system and have fully demonstrated the former's superiority. 1) They have eliminated the practice of eating from the same pot of rice, smashed the iron ricebowl and overcome egalitarianism in distribution. 2) They have enlarged the enterprise's right to self-management and exercised their authority to have free elections of groups, to command production, to control financial affairs, and to hire or fire workers and staff members. 3) They have smashed the old restrictions of the personnel management system by having factory managers elected democratically instead of being appointed by the commune

party committee, by electing a group of bright persons to manage the enterprise, and by selecting and using a group of qualified technicians. In the area of the worker management system, they have changed from arrangement by communes to recruitment and employment by contractors. 4) Enterprises with greatly enhanced economic results all are enterprises with a contract responsibility system. Their output value and profits have doubled and redoubled while their production costs and waste have declined markedly. 5) They have promoted the adjustment and reorganization of enterprises. Some enterprises that had unsolved problems during reorganization have found rather good solutions through contracting. Further adjustment has occurred in managerial orientation and product composition, as commodities that meet market demand are being produced. 6) In distribution, they have handled fairly well the relationships between the state, communes and brigades, enterprises, and workers and staff members by increasing the state's tax revenue, communes' and brigades' collections, enterprises' accumulation funds, and individual workers' and staff members' income.

In terms of Liaoning as a whole, however, enterprises with a contract responsibility system need further improvement in some respects. Of the problems now worthy of attention, one is that the knowledge of some comrades still have not caught up with new reforms. The factory manager contract system still has those who doubt the wisdom of promoting contract responsibility systems and hence shackle it. In enterprises with contract responsibility systems, some communes still have too much and too serious administrative meddling in that the authority to transfer to a lower level is exercised needlessly. A second problem is that after some enterprises adopt a contract responsibility system, they do not correctly handle the relationships between the interests of the state, communes and brigades, enterprises, and workers and staff members in the area of distribution, and there has appeared the tendency "success the first year" only and looking out for one's immediate interests. If an enterprise has such few accumulation funds that it cannot retain any, expansion of funds for reproduction will bring trouble. A third problem is that most enterprises with manager contracts lack a democratic management system. Factory managers do not administer or do anything else within collective purview while important problems within the factory are decided solely by the manager without worker supervision. This hardly embodies full democratic participation by the masses. A fourth problem is that after a few enterprises adopt a contract responsibility system, they transfer fixed assets and change their own names, even to the point of breaking themselves up and changing the nature of their original system of collective ownership. A fifth problem is that after some enterprises adopt manager contracts or collective contracts, they abolish their own party branches. Some enterprises with relatively many party members originally should have founded party branches but have not done so. Thus they neglect the role of grassroots party organizations and are lax about thought and political work.

In order to better promote and further improve the commune and brigade enterprise contract responsibility system, we propose the following suggestions about the problems facing us now:

1. In places where the promotion of contract responsibility systems has been relatively slow and there has been no new breakthrough in the reform of enterprises' management systems, we should further enhance understanding of the importance and necessity of contract responsibility systems; strengthen the feeling of urgency about reforming the management system, enact bold reforms, and energetically promote contract responsibility systems.

2. In promoting contract responsibility systems, we must pay attention to the proper handling of the following relationships:

a) The relationship between an enterprise's due right to self-management and the necessary administrative control over that enterprise. After adopting a contract responsibility system, the commune should grant the enterprise its proper right to self-management, and, as long as it obeys state policy and decrees and accepts the direction of the plan, allow it to decide for itself about production and managerial activities, labor remuneration, material benefits, accumulation funds, workers' and staff members' rewards or penalties and hiring or firing, control and use of its own funds, election and recall of cadres, and other important problems. Communes and brigades should strengthen leadership and management by those contracted by enterprises under their jurisdiction; set times for examination; educate them to obey state policy and decrees and accept the direction of state plans; practice the principle of distribution according to work; and establish a sound democratic management system. The leadership-rejecting tendency, i.e., "the enterprise has a contract but the cadres wash their hands of it," should be corrected.

b) The relationships between the interests of the state, communes and brigades, enterprises, and workers and staff members in distribution of profits. In a contract we should give consideration to the state's tax revenue, communes' and brigades' collections, enterprises' accumulation funds, and workers' and staff members' income. The general principle of distribution is as follows: the state is handed its sufficient share; collectives retain their adequate shares (this includes communes' and brigades' collections and enterprises' accumulation funds); workers and staff members get the remainder. It is not suitable for communes and brigades to collect too much, individuals cannot merely think of getting more, and enterprises must have accumulation funds suitable for technological transformation and expanded reproduction. We cannot only consider our own interests, even less should we allocate recklessly or split hairs endlessly; instead we must be very cautious about both the present and the future and use surpluses to make up deficits. In the area of distribution inside an enterprise, we still have to handle correctly the relationships between the interests of administrative cadres, technical personnel and workers. Superprofits

are the common creation of cadres, technical personnel and workers and staff members. Contractors' remuneration may match their excellence but should not differ widely from workers' income. If it does, fines must be levied. Remuneration of hired technical personnel may appropriately match their excellence.

c) The relationship between a contract responsibility system and enterprise ownership. Commune and brigade enterprises are collectively owned cooperative economies. Both enterprises and their accumulation funds are collectively owned. Over the length of the contract, it is impermissible to break up an enterprise for any reason, transfer its fixed assets, or change its nature. Even less permissible is an arbitrary change in an enterprise's name. Fixed assets acquired during the length of a contract are still collectively owned by the enterprises.

d) The relationship between a factory manager contract and democratic management. Workers and staff members are the masters of their enterprise. The adoption of a manager contract responsibility system and stronger democratic management within an enterprise constitute an unsplittable whole. The relationship between a manager and his superiors is that of an enterprise's representative head who handles that enterprise's affairs within the collective jurisdiction. The worker-manager relationship is that of the division of labor. The manager must carry on the enterprise's production and administrative activities on a foundation of democratic management and under the supervision of the masses of workers and staff members. The manager absolutely cannot abandon democratic management for arbitrary personal decisions. Enterprises with a manager contract responsibility system and other forms of contracts should pay attention to establishing a healthy system of democratic management and to strengthening democratic management. Basing themselves on their own conditions and characteristics they must set up a management system with general meetings of workers and staff members or their representatives and with management committees or boards of directors. They must abolish the system of appointment in the allocation of cadres and replace it with a system of elections. After being examined and approved by higher levels, managers may freely choose their assistants and middle-level cadres on a foundation of democratic elections. From now on, election winners will serve as cadres, losers as workers. Everyone can go up or down, but there cannot be a system whereby one can hold high position for life.

e) The relationship between the contract and an enterprise's reorganization. Enterprises that adopt a contract responsibility system on a foundation of reorganization must go a step further and solve those problems unsolved during the original reorganization work; they must consolidate, enrich and enlarge the gains of reorganization. Enterprises whose restructuring centers around a contract responsibility system must spur on many things, such as the formation of organized groups, contingents and systems, in the course of reorganization work. A properly functioning contract responsibility system can spur on the reorganization of an enterprise but cannot completely substitute for it. After adopting a

contract responsibility system, some enterprises still have unsound financial affairs systems, even to the point of lacking account books and not compiling statistics. They have no system of democratic management or guarantee of safe production and have not eliminated the dangers of dust and poison or solved the problem of environmental pollution. Such enterprises must be reorganized. Earnest efforts to solve these problems must be made in accordance with the five standards of reorganization work.

f) The relationship between a manager contract and stronger party leadership. Collective leadership by party committee, democratic management of workers and staff members, and administrative direction by the manager are the basic principles of the socialist enterprise's leadership system. They are also suitable for commune and brigade enterprises. The manager contract cannot weaken or eliminate the party organizations of an enterprise's leadership.

3. We must strengthen the leadership of contract responsibility system work in commune and brigade enterprises and stress contract responsibility systems for them as we did contract responsibility systems for agriculture. Leading comrades in charge of this work everywhere should frequently involve themselves directly at the basic level, do good investigations and research, sum up and popularize model experiences in a timely fashion, and classify guidance. Based on unchanging contracts, enterprises that already have various contract responsibility systems should energetically enrich and perfect their work.

12460  
780; 4007/232

BRIEFS

PEANUT HARVEST--Liaoning Province reaped a bumper peanut harvest in 1983 despite a decrease of 230,000 mu of peanut farming acreage. However, due to a 20 percent increase in the per unit area yield over 1982, the output will still reach 3.61 million dan, a slight increase over 1982. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/41



NEI MONGGOL

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Hohhot, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region expects to harvest 1.2 million tons of beets this year, 100,000 tons more than the record set in 1982. Ten of the region's 18 sugar refineries have been newly expanded, raising their total daily capacity from 6,800 tons to over 10,000 tons. Sugar output this season is expected to reach 130,000 tons to 140,000 tons, about 10,000 to 20,000 tons more than last year. The autonomous region plans to expand or build several more sugar refineries in the near future, according to the region's sugar industrial company. [Text] [OW040924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 4 Nov 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/30

SHAANXI

PROVINCE TOLD TO GET READY FOR SUMMER IRRIGATION

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 83 p 2

[Article: "Provincial Hydroelectric Power Bureau Issues 'Summer Irrigation' Notice"]

[Text] According to the forecasts of meteorological departments, the amount of precipitation this summer in the northern and southern parts of Shaanxi, the eastern part of the central Shaanxi plain, and the southeastern part of Shaanxi will be 10 to 30 percent less than normal; from the middle of July to the middle of August, there could be in most areas of the central Shaanxi plain and southern Shaanxi a summer drought lasting about 25 days. For this reason, the provincial Hydroelectric Power Bureau has issued a "Notice on Doing Good Summer Irrigation Work."

The "Notice" calls for grasping the opportunity of water now being turned off to comprehensively inspect and perform maintenance on all types of water conservancy facilities, to make sure that the flow of water in irrigation ditches is safe, to complete the machinery units in the pumping stations, to see that the mechanical wells form a complete set, to put buildings in readiness, to make sure that sluice gates open and shut quickly, and to complete the water storage facilities, thereby insuring that water is turned on at the right time. The "Notice" also stresses that there must be a timely overhaul and strengthening of basic-level water flow organizations. All those who are carrying out specialized contracts or who have signed water-use contracts must carry out their contracts without fail. Personnel who manage water and irrigate must be given technical training so that their professional level is raised and they will do good work in summer irrigation and water use. Planned water use is the central link in water management. At present, when the water-use unit has changed from the production team to the individual household, the "Notice" says, the focus of planned water use must be the lateral canals and below; the water distribution methods must truly be improved; water must be measured and stored conscientiously; and the small border method of irrigation, canal irrigation, and shallow irrigation must be practiced. Thus, water will be used economically. For the lateral, row, and diversion canals under specialized contracts, with regard to all sources of water, attention must be paid to the unified allocation, rational utilization, the setting of fees according to quantity used, and the rational distribution of loads.

9727

CSO: 4007/199

## TWO GRAIN COUPON THIEVES SENTENCED TO DEATH

SK090400 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Recently, the Shengli oilfield intermediate people's court has openly tried a serious case of stealing grain coupons. Criminals (Zheng Hongxian) and (Liu Ruxiang) were severely punished according to law.

In the small hours of the morning of 16 March this year, (Zheng Hongxian), worker of the (Shuidian) Brigade under the (Hekou) Headquarters of the Shengli oilfield, in collusion with his henchman (Liu Ruxiang), worker of the oilfield, pried open the door of the accounting room of the agricultural and sideline production section with axes, box openers and gunnysacks and stole on one occasion 4.29 billion jin worth of national and provincial grain coupons and 6 million jin worth of provincial oil coupons. After the act, the two criminals, went respectively to Weifang City, Bin County and Zhanhua County to sell off 180,000 jin of grain coupons and gained 30,000 yuan of illicit money.

After the case happened, the political and judicial organ of the Shengli oilfield immediately organized a force to investigate and crack the case. With the support of the large number of the masses, the two criminals were brought to justice in a very short time. According to the adjudication of the Shengli oilfield intermediate people's court and with the approval of the provincial higher people's court, the stealer (Zheng Hongxian) was sentenced to death and deprived of all political rights for the rest of his life, and the stealer (Liu Ruxiang) was also sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve and deprived of all political rights for the rest of his life.

On 22 October, (Zheng Hongxian) was put to death.

CSO: 4007/41

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

COTTON OUTPUT--As of 10 October, Shandong Province procured 10.23 million dan of ginned cotton, up 4 million dan over the corresponding 1982 period and fulfilling the annual cotton procurement plan by 58.5 percent.  
[Summary] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 83 p 1 SK]

COTTON, GRAIN HARVEST--Jinan, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--Shandong Province, China's leading cotton producer, expects a record high cotton harvest of one million tons this year, according to provincial agricultural authorities. Eight hundred and fifty thousand tons of cotton have already been sold to the state. This is the fourth year running of good cotton harvests for Shandong, the provincial authorities said. Shandong Province also expects a record grain harvest of 25 million tons this year, according to an earlier report. [Text] [OW071107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 7 Nov 83 OW]

050: 14920/30

## AGRICULTURAL RESULTS OF SHANXI PROVINCE 1982 PLAN RELEASED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Text of Shanxi Provincial Statistical Bureau Communique Regarding the Results of the Execution of the 1982 National Economy and Social Development Plan]

[Excerpt] In 1982, under the leadership of every level of party committee and people's government, people in our province further executed the policy of adjusting, restructuring, rectifying and elevating our national economy and made clear achievements in the national economy as well as in social development. The total annual social output value was 24.53 billion yuan, 14.2 percent more than the previous year in constant prices. Of this, the total output of agriculture and industry was 19.71 billion yuan, an increase of 14.4 percent over the previous year. The preliminary national income was 10.88 billion yuan, an increase of 16.3 percent over the previous year in constant prices. The markets were prosperous, basic prices stable and revenues increased. The people's living standard continued to be improved. Since the construction of material civilization was developing steadily, that of spiritual civilization also made progress.

## Agriculture

In 1982, due to the further execution and consummation of the remuneration according to contract responsibility system, which had greatly promoted peasant enthusiasm in production, and better weather, there was a big agricultural harvest. The total annual agricultural output value was 6.36 billion yuan, 18.4 percent more than the previous year. Of this, agriculture (crop cultivation) was 3.80 billion yuan, 22.9 percent more than the previous year; forestry, 350 million yuan, 24.1 percent more than the previous year; animal husbandry, 610 million yuan, 12.6 percent more than the previous year; sideline occupations, 1.61 billion yuan, 9.9 percent more than the previous year.

Most main agricultural products reached the highest level of output in history--the total output of grain reached 16.5 billion jin, an increase of 13.8 percent over the previous year, and 3 percent over the all-time high record of 1979; the total output of cotton reached 241.65 million jin, an increase of 79.0 percent over the previous year, and 3.4 percent over the all-time high record of 1958; the total output of oilbearing crops reached 424.26 million jin, an

increase of 75.4 percent over the previous year and 58.7 percent over the all-time high record of 1980; and the total beet output reached 453.07 million jin, 38.5 percent more than the all-time high record of 1981.

In 1982, the area of forest planted in the entire province was 41.1 million mu, an increase of 22.7 percent over the previous year; and number of trees planted piecemeal was 226,126,000, an increase of 16.1 percent over the previous year.

By the end of 1982, there were 4.03 million pigs remaining in the pig pens, a decrease of 11.0 percent from the previous year; 2.25 million large livestock, an increase of 2.7 percent over the previous year; 8 million head of sheep, a decrease of 2.9 percent from the previous year. The total output of pork, beef and mutton was 373.13 million jin, a decrease of 9.2 percent from the previous year; milk production 71.15 million jin, an increase of 33.1 percent over the previous year; wool production 10.38 million jin, an increase of 13.3 percent over the previous year.

By the end of 1982, the total power of agricultural machinery in the entire province reached 8.2 million horsepower, an increase of 390,000 horsepower, 5.0 percent over the previous year. There were 35,641 large and medium tractors, an increase of 3.6 percent, 1,239 tractors over the previous year; 42,974 small tractors, an increase of 26.9 percent, 9,113 tractors over the previous year; 12,271 agricultural trucks, an increase of 29.6 percent, 2,804 trucks over the previous year. A total of 1.35 million tons of chemical fertilizer (actual amount used) was used in the entire year. Electricity used in villages was 1.44 billion kWh, an increase of 2.7 percent over the previous year.

In 1982, the entire province had 16,496 million mu of paddy field and irrigated land which was 28.3 percent of the total cultivated land. The land cultivated by machinery reached 22.67 million mu, an increase of 2.6 percent over the previous year.

13369

1982: 5007/219



## SICHUAN

### BRIEFS

COTTON HARVEST--Chengdu, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--This year Sichuan's total acreage of cotton fields is 2 percent less than last year, but the total cotton production has increased by 106,000 dan, or 6.4 percent, above last year's level. This is attributable to the proper adjustment of the locations of cotton fields in the province. [Excerpt] [OWO71245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0011 GMT 31 Oct 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/41

## XINJIANG RIBAO STRESSES USING WATER RESOURCES

HK080837 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Report on XINJIANG RIBAO 5 November editorial: "Make Full Use of Water Resources--Fifth Editorial on Developing and Building Xinjiang"]

[Text] The editorial points out that water is the prerequisite condition for developing Xinjiang and building Xinjiang, as well as the important factor which determines the extent of natural resources development in Xinjiang and the amount of wealth to be created.

The editorial says: Water resources are abundant in the region. The total annual amount of usable surface and underground water in the region is 110 billion cubic meters on the average, equivalent to the total capacity of the Huang He, Huai He, and Hai He. However, the total annual amount of channelled water which has already been developed and utilized in the region is only 47 billion cubic meters, less than half the total annual amount of usable water. There is also a serious waste in the utilization of channelled water. For this reason, we must from now on attach importance to tapping the potentials of exploiting the water resources and to economical use of water through policies and science and technology in the regional work of water conservancy. In addition, we should unify our plans, make comprehensive use of water resources, strengthen our management, act according to circumstances, and integrate well water irrigation with channel irrigation.

Strengthening water conservancy management requires little investment but brings in the desired result quickly and produces better benefits. We must do well the work of water conservancy not only at present, when we do not have sufficient financial resources, but also in future, when our economic situation has taken a turn for the better. All localities must shift the focal point of their work to strengthening water conservancy management, conscientiously overcome the trend of attaching importance to construction while neglecting management, and rectify the erroneous idea and work style of giving no heed to economic results.

The editorial points out: Under the present circumstances when we place the focal point on strengthening water conservancy management, from now on the region should also construct some key water conservancy projects in a planned way, and exploit water resources in order to solve the problem of uneven

distribution of water resources and to meet the present requirement of developing the pastoral areas. All localities should also display their spirit of self-reliance. Under the unified and planned direction of the region, they should proceed from reality, construction medium and small water conservancy works by relying on the strength of the peasants and local authorities, and rapidly develop irrigation in rural and pastoral areas.

The editorial urges the leading cadres at all levels to study and implement, with the masses, the strategic ideology of the CPC Central Committee on developing Xinjiang and the great northwest. They must sum up their experience in constructing water conservancy projects, and administering and managing water conservancy in the past 30-odd years. They must develop a bright future in a down-to-earth manner for the work of water conservancy, so that the abundant water resources can be brought into full play in developing and building Xinjiang, and great wealth can be created to match this vast territory of abundant resources.

1957 4/27/41

## XINJIANG

### BRIEFS

WINTER SOWING--Xinjiang region has completed winter sowing work. By 3 November, the region had sown winter wheat on some 11,883,000 mu, which was some 300,000 mu more than last year. The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps had sown winter wheat on 2,447,000 mu, which was 97.9 percent of the quota for winter sowing and which was some 103,000 mu more than last year. More than half of the total area sown to winter wheat was applied with base manure this year. The winter wheat-sown area which had base manure applied this year was some 1.2 million mu more than last year. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Nov 83 HK]

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## MEETING STUDIES CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

HK080402 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Summary] Recently, the provincial government held a work conference on chemical fertilizer in Kunming. The conference studied ways to solve problems such as production, supply, transportation, and sales of chemical fertilizers.

The conference pointed out that with the development of production, the quantity of chemical fertilizers needed has become increasingly greater, and fertilizers of superior quality are especially in demand. The conference put forward the target in production for the fourth quarter of this year and for next year, and set forth five principal measures: "1. Organize production well, and give preference to the production of chemical fertilizers in industrial production. First of all, efforts should be made to consolidate the existing enterprises so as to enhance their quality and improve their economic results. The production and sales of chemical fertilizers involve agriculture, industry, communications and transportation, commerce, and finance. Various sectors should give active support and create good conditions for increasing chemical fertilizer production. Departments such as coal, electricity, railway, and communications should give especially active support to it.

"2. Strengthen the marketing and management of chemical fertilizer. From now on, all chemical fertilizer will be handled by agricultural management units, which conduct sales according to unified plans fixed by the provincial authorities.

"3. Increase production by means of economizing on the use of energy resources. Production units of chemical fertilizers are big consumers of energy resources, so they must seriously implement the state's policy of economizing on the use of energy resources. In this respect, they should mainly depend on technological progress. Therefore, in arranging plans for their transformation, primary attention should be given to the arrangement of their energy economy items. Efforts should be made to strive for increase of production without additional supply of energy resources.

"4. Grasp technological transformation. Technological transformation of existing enterprises must treat the enhancement of economic results as the central task, taking the path of adopting practical and advanced technology

and tapping the potential of the enterprises. Adequate additional equipment should be given to medium- and small-sized enterprises which lack the necessary equipment to raise their production, so that they can have comprehensive production capability to raise the production of chemical fertilizers.

"5. Improve the quality and results of chemical fertilizers. According to data furnished by research units, at present, the utilization rate of ammonium carbonate and common calcium fertilizer is rather low, which is due to inappropriate use and the extra-high content of water in ammonium carbonate. Experiments by the research units have proved that putting nitrogenous fertilizer deep into the soil, applying phosphate fertilizer in a concentrated manner, mixing nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers in application, and applying ammonium carbonate according to the prescribed quantity can raise 10 percent of the utilization rate. These measures should be popularized in various places."

During the conference, Governor Pu Chaozhu and Vice Governor (Zhong Kui) attended and listened to the report, and spoke at the conference.

The Yunnan provincial radio station also carried a short commentary entitled "Get a Clear Understanding of the Situation and Meet the New Challenge in Agriculture." The commentary emphasized that with the rapid development of agriculture, the need of chemical fertilizers in agriculture has greatly increased. In the past 5 years, the quantity of sales of chemical fertilizers in the province has doubled as compared with the same period in the past. At present, the need for food and clothing of the broad peasants has been basically satisfied. They now demand a path of all-round development and comprehensive operations. From now on, the main path for increasing grain production is the enhancement of the yield per unit area, which in turn demands improvement in applying fertilizers. Especially in the national minority border areas, the level of fertilizer application was very low in the past. Now, with the popularization and application of agricultural science and technology, the need for chemical fertilizers has increased drastically. Therefore, the rate of demand for chemical fertilizers next year in the province will exceed that of this year. Persons on the industrial and commercial fronts should enhance their understanding of the new situation and make strenuous efforts to meet the need of the broad peasants. Problems should be actively and practically solved concerning the production, distribution, supply, and sales of chemical fertilizers. The industrial production departments should strive to lower the consumption of energy resources, do their best to increase production, and ensure the fulfillment of this year's production plan for chemical fertilizers. At the same time, efforts should be made to carry out well the technical transformation of chemical fertilizer enterprises so that they can increase the capability for enhancement of production. Commercial departments should improve their planning concerning the distribution of chemical fertilizers. At present, attention should be paid to the work of fighting against unlawful activities in the supply of chemical fertilizers so as to ensure that chemical fertilizers are truly supplied to the peasants.

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